

and excellent exposure obtained. In attempting to replace the head (right) in the acetabulum a fracture of the neck occurred. It was possible, however, to make the reduction and the limb was put up in the abducted position.

In June, 1926, bilateral subtrochanteric osteotomies were performed and the femurs rotated inwardly so as to restore the normal relationship of the axis of the femur to the axis of its neck. Subsequent x-rays showed excellent position. The casts were removed in December, 1926, and following a course of physiotherapy treatment the child was allowed first to crawl and then to walk. At the present time the child is walking about without support, and while there is still considerable stiffness in movements of the hips this stiffness is gradually disappearing. The x-rays show the heads well in the acetabulums and a good functional recovery may be anticipated.

The patient was demonstrated because so many difficulties were encountered in bringing about the good result. Those patients who are resistant to the ordinary closed method of reduction or in those where dislocation tends to recur, one need not hesitate to do the open reduction.

One member of the first class to graduate from the University of California Medical School, in 1864, and the first woman ever to graduate from the institution in 1876 are still alive.

M. B. Pond of Napa, California, is the last survivor of the first class of the medical school in San Francisco, and according to the birth date on the original enrollment lists is now over 91 years of age.

Lucy M. Wanzer of San Francisco is the first woman to receive the degree of M. D. from the University school, fourteen years after its inauguration, although at the present time more than 17 per cent of the students enrolled are women.—Univ. of California *Clip Sheet*.

A. D. Morton and associates of the Morton Hospital, San Francisco, have expanded their former monthly bulletin of the hospital into *The Compend of Medicine and Surgery*. Number 1 contains original articles, editorials, news items, and advertising. We gather from the introductory editorial that *The Compend* is to be furnished free to western physicians and hospitals, and that enough advertising will be solicited to pay part of the cost of production and distribution.

We are glad to see on the editorial page the statement that "the editors reserve the right to reject any (advertising) copy not in conformity with the standards of the A. M. A." It is unusual for medical publications that are furnished to maintain such high ethical standards. Doctor Morton, managing editor, is a member of the San Francisco County Medical Society, the C. M. A., and the A. M. A. He is also a member of the California Board of Medical Examiners, but we do not find the names of the editor and the assistant editor listed as members of the local, state and national medical associations.

Kahn Precipitation Test for Syphilis—The evidence collected by J. G. Hopkins and Walter M. Brunet, New York (*Journal A. M. A.*), by means of a questionnaire brings out the following points: 1. The present technique of the Kahn test is superior to the earlier technique. 2. The results obtained by the Kahn test (present technique) correspond to those of the Wassermann test in a large majority of cases. Either test is negative in isolated cases of syphilis and positive in instances in which the serum reaction is the only evidence of syphilis. 3. A small number of Wassermann positive serums give negative Kahn reactions. 4. A slightly larger number of Wassermann negative serums give positive Kahn reactions. 5. The Kahn test is somewhat more sensitive than the Wassermann in primary syphilis and more persistently positive in many treated cases. 6. The main disadvantage of the Kahn test is its failure in a few cases showing a definitely positive Wassermann reaction. 7. The main advantages of the Kahn test are comparative simplicity of procedure, rapidity of obtaining results, its usefulness with anticomplementary serums, and the fact that it reveals a reaction in some cases in which the Wassermann reaction is negative or doubtful.

CALIFORNIA BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

C. B. PINKHAM, M. D., *Secretary*

Walter Raleigh Anderson, cited following his conviction in Los Angeles of contributing to the delinquency of a minor, was called before the Board of Medical Examiners for a hearing at the regular meeting just closed and was found guilty as charged. The imposition of penalty was deferred to the regular meeting of the board to be held in San Francisco commencing June 27. Doctor Anderson failed to appear.

According to the Los Angeles *Illustrated News* of January 24, 1927, the Cale College of Chiropractic, Los Angeles, has petitioned Governor Young to remove from office the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, based upon the board's refusal to examine certain graduates on the ground that the school is not sufficiently equipped in instructors.

Certificates from chiropractors would be recognized in securing workmen's compensation under a bill which Senator Thomas A. Maloney of San Francisco has introduced in the Senate. Under the present law, certificates from chiropractors are not recognized although those from physicians and surgeons are. Maloney expressed the belief that inasmuch as chiropractors are recognized by the state under a regularly constituted board, their certificates should be good when workmen present them for compensation claims.—Sacramento *Bee*, January 13, 1927.

According to the Watsonville *Register* of January 28, 1927, Chester Cook, recent arrival in California from Tennessee, was charged by the Board of Chiropractic Examiners with practicing chiropractic in Watsonville without obtaining the certificate required by law.

Eloisa de Bolanos, an unlicensed Mexican midwife, was recently reported to have pleaded guilty in Los Angeles to a charge of violation of the Medical Practice Act and was sentenced to serve 180 days in the county jail, said sentence being suspended for a period of two years. Our special agent reported that "in addition to practicing obstetrics she is said to treat different diseases with herbs and to sell herbs to induce abortions."

Senator John J. Crowley, at the request of the Board of Medical Examiners, has introduced a measure aimed at the diploma mills which will make it a felony to buy, sell, or traffic in fraudulent degrees and credentials. Fraud of this character is at present classified merely as a misdemeanor. The measure was passed at the 1925 session of the legislature, but failed to receive the approval of the Governor.

An editorial in the San Francisco *Chronicle* of January 25, 1927, under the caption, "Family Doctor Comes Back," relates that the University of California "is resuming an old practice of apprenticing young doctors to general practitioners. . . . Resumption of the preceptor method of teaching is expected to give the inexperienced physician the kind of training he needs . . . yet at the same time having the advice of the old doctor with whom he is serving. . . . The university will do the public a great service in bringing back the family doctor."

According to the San Francisco *Examiner* of February 1, 1927, "Colonel Dinshah P. Ghadiali, M. D., LL. D., picturesque Indian Pharisee, worshiper of Zoroaster, former officer in the New York aerial police force, metaphysician, originator or the 'science' of spectrochrome therapy, lecturer, and known throughout the country as the 'Hindoo Edison,' may spend five years in the federal penitentiary for what he did after he had mesmerized an attractive 19-year-old Portland girl, he having been sentenced to five years and a \$5000 fine on a Mann White Slave Law charge." In December, 1923, and again in April, 1924, this individual gave a course of lectures on his spectrochrome therapy in San Francisco, and also in Los Angeles. The *Journal of the American Medical Association*, January 26, 1924, page 321, printed an article regarding Colonel Ghadiali and his spectrochrome ther-

apy, and the Dearborn *Independent* of March 15, 1924, printed an article entitled "Colored Glass Now Cures All Our Ills." In both of these articles appeared reproduced photographs of Colonel Ghadiali.

According to a report from our special agent, W. Roy Graham, unlicensed chiropodist, charged with grand larceny, embezzlement and forgery, had been sentenced to San Quentin for from one to ten years on each of the seventeen counts, sentences to run consecutively. "If the maximum sentence (170 years) is carried out, his only chance to practice chiropody in the future will be in state prison." ("News Items," June, October, and December, 1926.)

Davis Grisso, M.D., whose license was revoked by the Board of Medical Examiners in 1923, which revocation was sustained by the higher courts of this state some time ago, is reported to have continued his practice as evidenced by a death certificate of the Bohannon Cancer Institute filed with the Berkeley Health Department. A charge of violation of the Medical Practice Act has been filed against Grisso in Alameda County. Doctor Grisso's attorney filed some legal obstacle in the Superior Court of Oakland, California, which was designed to tie the hands of the board, to which Chief Counsel Bianchi demurred, and his demurrer was sustained, our attorney relating: "I trust this will terminate the matter. I am this day serving upon the attorney for Grisso notice of the proceedings taken by the court." ("News Items," January, February, 1926.)

Senator J. J. Crowley of San Francisco, at the request of the State Board of Medical Examiners, has introduced Senate Bill 308 amending Section 11 of the Medical Practice Act. This bill resulted from a conference with representatives of the three medical schools in this state, and changes the subjects required for physicians' and surgeons' examination in accordance with the present-day standard of medical education.

The State Supreme Court yesterday denied a writ of habeas corpus to Dr. F. K. Lord of Modesto, who was found guilty of prescribing an excessive amount of narcotics to a patient . . . —San Francisco *Chronicle*, December 12, 1926. Doctor Lord's California license was suspended for a period of one year by the Board of Medical Examiners on March 9, 1926, after he had been found guilty of habitual intemperance. His attorneys filed a writ of review which is pending, and in the meantime Doctor Lord has been practicing while awaiting the outcome of his appeal. ("News Items," March, May, June, and July, 1926.)

According to the San Francisco *Examiner* of February 4, 1927, Low Sam, a Chinese herbalist of San Francisco, was fined \$300 by Superior Judge Michael Roach following his conviction on a charge of violation of the state Medical Practice Act.

According to a report of our Special Agent Carter, Floyd McCall, a licensed chiropractor, who claims to be the inventor of an instrument known as the "Bionopath" and to be the head of the Binotorium in Los Angeles, has been distributing literature relating: "The crippled have been made to walk, the deaf to hear, goiters have been made to vanish, lost color of hair and skin have been restored, diabetes has yielded to bionopathic treatment." It is further related that "even cancer, rheumatism, and constipation have given way to the subtle power of the bionopath according to this circular; in fact no disease can successfully resist the 'cold black ray' that 'feeds the sick atom.'"

According to a report of our Special Agent Henderson, Michael Joseph McGranaghan, licensed chiropractor of San Francisco, on December 27, 1926, was charged with a violation of the Medical Practice Act, the charge resulting from the death of a boy which is reported to have occurred in McGranaghan's office on September 16, 1926, said death resulting from the giving of an anesthetic, it being held that the giving of an anesthetic by a licensed chiropractor constitutes a violation of the Medical Practice Act. ("News Items," November, 1926.)

According to the San Francisco *Examiner* of January 30, 1927, accusations against Orlando Edgar Miller,

psychologist and promoter of varied enterprises, continued to accumulate yesterday, one of which took the form of a third warrant charging grand larceny. Warrants charging embezzlement and violation of the corporate securities act were issued against him on Tuesday on complaint of two women. Orlando Miller has been featured in news items in various sections of the United States for several years. The files of the Board of Medical Examiners show reference to reports by national better business bureaus, local better business bureaus, newspaper articles published in California and elsewhere, all relating to the activities of this individual. ("News Items," June, October, November, 1926.)

The photograph of the individual who, posing as Alma Stevens Pennington, a legitimate practitioner of San Francisco, attempted to obtain an Illinois and a Michigan certificates by fraud, has been identified as that of Agnes Martin, a nurse formerly employed in the state hospital at Rockville, Indiana, and now alleged to be Mrs. A. E. Robertson of Detroit, Michigan. Investigation has disclosed that this individual, under the name of Pennington, pursued a short course at Rush Medical College some years ago.

Howard Lee Moffatt, M.D., found guilty by the Board of Medical Examiners at the October meeting of violation of the provisions of Section 14 based on narcotic charges, on February 1, 1927, was placed on five years' probation, the Board of Medical Examiners ordering that during said period he shall not apply for or possess a federal alcohol or narcotic permit. ("News Items," August, September, November, and December, 1926.)

Eldridge R. Morlan, M.D., Fellows, California, was called before the board at the February, 1927, meeting on a charge of alleged illegal operation and a partial hearing was held, the case being continued to the June meeting.

"In an opinion rendered by Special Master in Chancery, H. M. Wright, and served on counsel yesterday, it was held that Richard J. Montgomery would recover his property in Oakland, valued at \$50,000, without repaying Prof. Charles Munter the amount which Munter advanced on the property . . ." It is related that Montgomery deeded his property to Munter without consideration and while under a hypnotic spell, alleging that Munter, a lecturer on public health, of New York, while practicing his healing art in San Francisco, treated and hypnotized Montgomery, it being related that during the treatment Munter used a certain formula whereby he placed one hand under the back of the neck and stroked the forehead of the other, repeating slowly a formula somewhat as follows: "Relax! Relax! Relax! All worries are gone! All pains are gone! No one can influence you but Professor Munter, and that only for good. You must have confidence in Professor Munter, and everything will come out all right. Now you will go home and sleep like a baby . . ." —San Francisco *Chronicle*, January 18, 1927.

Although the license of Arthur Barris Nelson to practice in California was revoked by the Board of Medical Examiners, July 13, 1926, it has been reported that he has written several prescriptions for narcotics. The records of the Board of Medical Examiners show that on July 19, 1926, we notified the Internal Revenue Service, Narcotic Division, that Doctor Nelson's license to practice had been revoked, and on inquiring of them regarding Doctor Nelson's continuing to write narcotic prescriptions, we were informed that Doctor Nelson had applied for his narcotic tax stamp prior to the date of revocation of his license, and if the same was not surrendered, the narcotic enforcement agents could not proceed against Doctor Nelson for writing narcotic prescriptions. Under this theory it would seem that an individual who obtains his narcotic stamp prior to such time as his license to practice in this state might be revoked, could continue to write narcotic prescriptions during the current year for which said narcotic tax stamp was issued without molestation from the federal authorities, unless said individual voluntarily surrendered his tax stamp. This seems to be a paradoxical situation which should be corrected in the interest of law enforcement.

According to the report of our Special Agent Carter on December 14, 1926, Mollie Newkrug, former applicant to this board for a midwife certificate, is reported to have pleaded guilty to a charge of violation of the Medical Practice Act, whereupon the court sentenced her to pay a fine of \$100 or serve sixty days in the county jail, the fine thereupon being paid. On her reception room, near the door, and on the windows, were signs reading "Dr. M. Newkrug," and on certain bottles, containing oils, etc., were labels at the bottom of which appeared "Dr. M. Newkrug."

I. M. Noble, named in a warrant as the associate of Orlando Edgar Miller, mentioned above, was arrested yesterday by detectives Thomas Curtis and Thomas Reagen.—San Francisco *Chronicle*, January 21, 1927.

According to the report of our Special Agent Carter, complaint was filed on January 12, 1927, in Riverside County, charging Burton C. Platt with a violation of the Medical Practice Act, it being related that he is reported as treating various diseases, evidently intending to evade the law by calling his medicines "foods." It is stated he first examines the patients by feeling the pulse, looking at the tongue, asking questions, feeling down the spine with his hands, etc., then tells them what's the matter with them. He usually calls once a week and examines the patient. The records of the Board of Medical Examiners as far back as 1912-13, indicate that Platt was practicing medicine at that time under the guise of "food," and is alleged to have taken large sums of money from the people in the Van Nuys section. A pamphlet entitled "American Institute of Oriental Medicine" reproduces a photograph of "Dr. Burton C. Platt, vice-president and general manager, American Institute of Oriental Medicine." On the second page of the pamphlet appears a photograph followed by a biographical description of T. G. Hing, director "American Institute of Oriental Medicine." This pamphlet came to us some years ago in connection with our investigation of a Chinese herbalist in San Jose.

Following an investigation of more than a month, Dr. William Jules Poll, head of the Tujung Sanitarium, was arrested yesterday by federal narcotic agents Jourdan, Parent and Monroy, with Pasadena detectives and member of the State Board of Pharmacy on a charge of issuing scores of fraudulent narcotic prescriptions. . . . According to federal agents the sanitarium head has been involved in narcotic investigations on previous occasions and has paid fines for violating the state Poison Act (Los Angeles *Examiner*, January 28, 1927). This individual is not licensed in California. ("News Items," November, 1926.)

"Volunteering to be committed to the Southern California State Hospital at Patton for treatment as a narcotic addict, Dr. A. M. Pond, prominent Upland physician and former president of the Iowa State Medical Society, yesterday escaped a one-year sentence in the county jail for driving an automobile while intoxicated. . . . On the physician's agreement that he be voluntarily committed to the state hospital, Superior Judge Allison suspended a one-year jail sentence and ordered Doctor Pond committed to Patton for two years or until paroled or discharged from that institution. 'This court does not wish you to get the idea that the crime to which you have pleaded guilty has been overlooked,' Judge Allison stated. 'The combination of liquor and an automobile forms one of the most serious menaces with which we have to contend today. It seems a pity that a man of your recognized ability in your profession has allowed yourself to slip so far as to be guilty of the charge and to allow yourself to become addicted to the use of narcotics. Do not overlook the fact that the charge to which you have pleaded guilty is a matter of record, and you are ordered to report to this court if you are released from the state hospital prior to the expiration of your term there.' Doctor Pond told the court he had used narcotics for a period of about two years. . . ." ("News Items," December, 1926.)

John J. Richstein, M. D., was found guilty of violation of Section 14 of the Medical Practice Act relating to

illegal advertising, and on February 1, 1927, was placed on probation for a period of five years.

Paul S. Sandfort, alleged physician, who recently pleaded guilty in Berkeley to a charge of violation of the Medical Practice Act, according to the San Francisco *Examiner* of January 22, 1927, was called before Superior Judge Warren B. Tryon of Alameda County "on a citation charging contempt of court in his failure to pay \$125 a month to his present wife, Violet Sandfort, now suing him for separate maintenance. ("News Items," January, February, and May, 1926.)

"Dr. William Shore, arrested Tuesday night by county authorities, and fined \$200 the following day for possession of alcoholic liquor, was fined \$500 by Judge Thomas Meilandt, city recorder, Thursday afternoon, when he pleaded guilty to a similar charge made by the city. Following upon the raid and arrest Tuesday, Doctor Shore's garage was raided by Chief of Police Mosher and city officers who obtained ten gallons of raw alcohol buried in the ground. . . ."—Oxnard *Courier*, January 8, 1927.

Newton B. Siler, M. D., found guilty at the October meeting of the Board of Medical Examiners on a narcotic charge on February 2, 1927, was placed on probation for a period of five years, during which time he shall not possess or apply for a federal alcohol or narcotic permit.

The January, 1927, issue of the *Stirring Rod*, Sidney J. Wolf, editor, 300 Broadway, San Francisco, a journal circulated among the drug trade, printed an article assailing the doctors of California, and particularly the Medical Practice Act, the article being signed G. D. Johnson. Among the statements in the article appeared the following: "About a year ago a pharmacist was arrested for practicing medicine without a license for selling over the counter a box of female pills advertised and sold throughout the United States. A jury acquitted him. . . ."

Reference to the violator files show that a druggist named G. D. Johnson was arrested in Stockton on more than one occasion on the charge of violation of the Medical Practice Act, and that on December 3, 1923, he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$150. In March, 1924, another complaint was filed.

In the latter part of 1925 reports of our investigation department indicated that Mrs. S. called on G. D. Johnson at the Kintado Drug Store, Stockton, that he took her to his residence and, according to her story, made a physical examination and thereafter is alleged to have performed some sort of an operation.

On January 4, 1926, it was reported that a Stockton police officer, on police warrant, took from G. D. Johnson's residence various instruments, including a spectrum, forceps, probes, stethoscope, about forty hypodermic needles, etc., and that he was thereafter charged with violation of Section 274 of the Penal Code, as well as with violation of Section 17 of the Medical Act.

On April 8, 1926, Mr. Johnson was acquitted on the Penal Code charge, and on November 8, 1926, found guilty of violation of the Medical Practice Act and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and serve five months in the county jail. Notice of appeal was given when sentence was imposed.

Is it to be wondered that Mr. Johnson urges that "something should be done to take away some of the powers of the State Board of Medical Examiners," perhaps so he may be able to use the various instruments and continue his practice as above described. ("News Items," February and September, 1926.)

Junsai Watanabe, found guilty by the Board of Medical Examiners at the July meeting following his conviction of "social vagrancy" in the courts of San Diego came before the board at the February meeting just closed, presenting a court order setting aside the verdict of conviction entered several months before. As a consequence, on February 2, 1927, the charges against Junsai Watanabe were dismissed.

"'Dr.' is a title to be used only by those privileged by a license from the State Medical Board. For that reason E. O. Tilburne, said to have attached the title to his own name without permission of the medical board, came before Judge McLucas today for arraignment. . . ."—Los Angeles *Record*, January 17, 1927.